

The Weekly Chronicle.

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Mr. Blaine, writing in the North American Review regarding the present political canvass, presents very clearly certain features which are the reverse of discomforting. Mr. Cleveland has reconstructed the platform of the democratic party in certain important particulars; for, under the leadership of their candidate, the democrats have turned their backs on free trade and are headed for a low tariff on manufactured products and free raw materials. It is true, as Blaine says, that the two great parties are closely in line on many points, and the rage of partisanship has greatly abated. But there is another feature of this notable article of Mr. Blaine. It shows by its deductions that Mr. Cleveland sways the democratic party, which obeys his masterful hand with complete docility, evidence of which we have seen in Oregon this week. Mr. Harrison, on the contrary, is an able artisan directed by the imperious arm of the republican party. A more striking contrast of two methods of wise and conservative government by the people could scarcely be presented. Mr. Cleveland rules his party; Mr. Harrison's party rules him. It may be doubted whether the democrats have had such a leader before since the days of Jackson; certainly the republicans have never had a director of works at once so obliging and so competent as is the present occupant of the white house. For Lincoln and Grant led their party with power and determination.

The game of bluff attempted to be run by the democracy of Alabama, Arkansas and New York, to suppress United States marshals at the election on Tuesday, has caused Attorney Gen. Miller to issue an order which closes as follows: "The laws must be enforced. Marshals are warned under penalties of the law against any interference with the rights of citizens, and at the same time will guard and protect such rights at any cost. Instructions in accordance with these views will be sent to United States marshals in all parts of the country." In reference to the question as to whether the United States marshals have a right to be within the guard rail of polling places, it has been answered in the attorney-general's circular of October 31st, and the statutes are so clear and explicit there is no room for discussion.

In a campaign speech at Geneva, N. Y., Congressman Dingley of Maine said that in 1860 the whole annual value of manufactured products in this country was only \$800,000,000, while now the annual value of the manufactured products of the Empire state alone was over three times that sum. It is not well to pause to consider whether it were wise to overthrow a policy of protection that had brought about such marvelous industrial progress. From all over the land come proofs that the people are alive to the great debate. Protection or free-trade is the real issue. Shall we help Great Britain at sore cost to our own people, or shall we be just to ourselves? Shall we love our neighbor across the ocean better than we love those of our own household?

The report on the internal commerce of the United States, by the chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, says that the value of the commerce passing through the Sault Ste Marie canal, to and from lake Superior and beyond, increased from \$28,000,000 in 1881 to \$128,000,000 in 1891. This increase is largely in goods for the great farming region of the northwest, and in the products of their farms coming eastward. The poor, plundered bread-winners, ground down and robbed by protected monopolists, manage to hold their own tolerably well, even to gain a trifle. Strange to say, their gain under this wicked McKinley tariff actually increased.

Four years ago Mr. Cleveland, by reason of his official position, took no active part in politics. This year Mr. Harrison, because of his office and his deep affliction, can give absolutely no thought to the progress of the campaign. Those who remember his felicitous speeches in 1888 feel that there is a distinct falling off in interest because of his silence.

From the editorial tone of some of our contemporaries it is to be inferred that the editors have already brought out and dusted off their woodcut chanticleers.

It might have been expected. Two years ago Chicago women began to wear stand-up collars and four-in-hand ties, and now they are registering as voters.

Not a few throats in New York state are becoming seriously irritated by cries of fraud.

OUR SUPERIOR WORKMEN.

It is frequently stated by democratic orators, as by Judge O'Day last night, when attempting to explain how, in the event of free trade or low tariff, our manufacturers could continue to pay higher wages than their European competitors, that the great superiority of the American manufacturer has in the use of improved machinery would more than give him an equal chance against foreign cheap labor. Our democratic friends apparently think the foreign manufacturers are asleep or very stupid. There is one fact which has come under our observation that will show the fallacy of this idea.

Some few years since, American manufacturers had a practical monopoly of the pressed glassware business, and manufacturers at Rochester, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Steubenville, O., exported great quantities abroad. They could sell the pressed glassware much cheaper than European manufacturers could their blown glassware. It did not take very long for the foreigners to send to this country for molds and other tools for making pressed glassware, with the result that today, with their cheaper labor, they have entirely taken away this foreign pressed glassware trade that American manufacturers formerly possessed.

The democrats also state that, inasmuch as the American mechanic is so much superior to the foreign mechanic, he is able to turn out more work, and so need not fear that, in the event of low tariff or free trade, his wages would be much reduced. This is also an error, as is clearly shown by the fact that the foreign skilled mechanic as soon as he arrives in this country and finds employment in his line of labor can, and does, perform his work in a generally satisfactory manner at from fifty to 150 per cent. advance on what he made in the old country. It seems to us that the sensible thing for the workingman who is getting two or three times as much for his labor as the same class of workmen in Europe, and who has comforts and even luxuries not enjoyed by the latter, "to let well enough alone" and not "lose the substance while grasping for the shadow," or chasing after rainbows.

Congressman Ellis was one of the speakers at the Portland Jubilee. He made a good hit on the recent fusion, likening the democratic party to one who had to mortgage his assets. The democrats, he said had mortgaged themselves to the populists, in the hope that their combined assets might prove adequate. He spoke enthusiastically of the republican vote the interior counties would give, and wanted to see a 10,000 majority in the state, to put an end to the talk about Oregon being doubtful. Hon. M. C. George made a brief, but brilliant speech, and then Senator John H. Mitchell was introduced. He was greeted with a tremendous ovation, many rising and waving welcome. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it being 11:30, he did not make a set speech, but acknowledged his reception, warmly eulogized President Harrison as a soldier, as a president and a patriotic American. The senator predicted a sweeping republican victory, including New York, Indiana and West Virginia. It was with three cheers for the ticket that the big meeting broke up.

The situation has so developed in the past 24 hours as to give the supporters of Harrison and Reid every assurance of success. Early in the campaign the democrats made so much noise and such extravagant claims, that their chances were over estimated. Added to this was the uncertainty of the strength of the people's party. That organization, founded solely upon the discontent of the people, was so active, so belligerent, so confident of success in the south and west, that the complication of no majority for either in the electoral college seemed possible, thus ensuring the election of Cleveland by the democratic house of representatives. It seemed as though Cleveland thus had two chances to one. But the situation is now entirely altered.

The democratic party must go to the polls tomorrow and meet the electors of the nation squarely on the issues of the unconstitutionality of protection and the restoration of bank scrip. It makes no difference, of course to the hide-bound partisans, what the party platform says. They would vote the ticket if it said all domestic manufacturers should be fined, and money should be made out of tan bark; but the thousands of thoughtful and somewhat independent voters, upon whom they counted with so much confidence, do care what are the declared principles of the party whose candidates they are asked to support, and will vote accordingly.

The extravagant claims of democratic success in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana have been abandoned, and the party is now facing the grave danger of losing Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. The recent desperate effort to transfer the Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, South Dakota, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota democratic vote to the peoples party, with the hope of throwing the election into the house, is a practical acknowledgment that New York is looked upon as lost, and that there is no hope for Cleveland in the electoral college.

REASONS THAT SWAY VOTES.

An interesting symposium in the November issue of the Forum contains contributions from Messrs. James Schouler, J. H. Schiff, Franklin MacVeagh, John Claflin, H. W. Cannon, Gen. A. C. McClurg, the Rev. David Swing and the Hon. David Dudley Field, each of whom tells "for whom I shall vote and why." The expressions come pat to the hour, and as the eight contributors are evenly divided as to their preferences, four on each side, the utterances may be assumed to comprise a pretty fair statement of the situation.

The four favoring Mr. Harrison's election are Messrs. Schiff, Cannon and Claflin and Prof. Swing. Mr. Schiff thinks that the moment the democratic party gets into actual power it becomes "a threat to the substantial interests of the country." Mr. Claflin bases his preference on the tariff and silver questions. Prof. Swing, on the other hand, finds that the tariff issues "do not figure" in the pending case, as "both parties are bound to the practice of the protective doctrine." He does not wish a change in the methods employed, because "it will cost less to go on than to retreat." Mr. Cannon's reasons for preferring Harrison are personal respect and a belief in the principles of the republican party.

Mr. Schouler likes Cleveland because of "the superior strength of the principles he represents," and because his administration was "wise, sagacious, forbearing and courageous." Mr. MacVeagh's preferences have already been made public, though he crystallizes them here in nine reasons, five based upon a preference for the democratic party and four upon Mr. Cleveland's superiority. Gen. McClurg likes Mr. Cleveland for his attitude on the tariff, force-bill and pension issues. Mr. Fields choice is made because of principles rather than men. Mr. Harrison holds that the government should take care of the people; Mr. Cleveland, that the people should take care of themselves. As the contributors to this edifying symposium are evidently sincere, their utterances form an interesting illustration of the diversity of opinions which go to sway an election.

It might not be a bad idea for all voters to draw up similar declarations of political faith before going to the polls. Then, at least, they would be sure that they had such a faith, backed by reason and study of facts.

Electoral Vote, 1892.

Under the new apportionment the states will be entitled to electoral votes this year as shown below. The states giving pluralities for Cleveland in 1888 are printed in italics: those giving pluralities for Harrison, in Roman. The new states are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

STATES.	Electoral Votes 1892.	Plurality in 1888.
Alabama.....	11	60,113
Arkansas.....	8	27,210
California.....	9	7,080
Colorado.....	4	13,224
Connecticut.....	6	356
Delaware.....	3	3,441
Florida.....	4	12,902
Georgia.....	13	60,029
IDAHO.....	3	
Illinois.....	24	22,042
Indiana.....	15	2,348
Iowa.....	13	31,721
Kansas.....	19	79,961
Kentucky.....	13	38,866
Louisiana.....	8	54,760
Maine.....	6	23,252
Maryland.....	8	6,182
Massachusetts.....	15	31,457
Michigan.....	14	22,903
Minnesota.....	9	36,965
Mississippi.....	9	55,375
Missouri.....	17	25,701
MONTANA.....	3	
Nebraska.....	8	27,873
Nevada.....	3	1,939
New Hampshire.....	4	2,370
New Jersey.....	10	7,149
New York.....	36	14,373
NORTH DAKOTA.....	3	
North Carolina.....	11	13,118
Ohio.....	23	19,595
Oregon.....	4	6,769
Pennsylvania.....	32	79,458
Rhode Island.....	4	4,427
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	4	
South Carolina.....	9	52,085
Tennessee.....	12	18,798
Texas.....	15	149,683
Vermont.....	4	28,404
Virginia.....	12	1,539
West Virginia.....	6	839
WASHINGTON.....	4	
Wisconsin.....	12	21,271
WYOMING.....	3	

Total electoral vote, 444; necessary to choice, 223.
 *The legislature of Michigan passed a law requiring election of 12 of the 14 electors by congressional districts.

BORN.

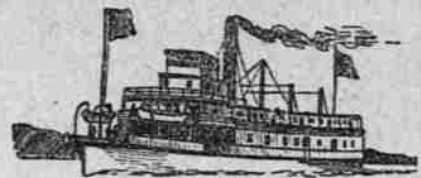
To the wife of L. Booth Nov. 4th, a daughter.

Home Without a Mother.
 The room's in disorder,
 The cat's on the table,
 The bower-stand upset and the mischief to pay;
 And Johnny is screaming
 As loud as he's able,
 For nothing goes right when mamma's away.

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